

19 JUL 1948  
ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1947.

with the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.

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To/ The Chairman and Members of the  
BINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the Year 1947. Although the Ministry of Health have not-called for a Report in the same form as was current before the war it seems desirable to record the work of the Public Health Department in greater detail than has been the practice since 1939. The introduction of a complete scavenging scheme requires recognition and with the employment now of an Additional Sanitary Inspector, and the corresponding increase in the amount of work done in the Department, some approach to the pre-war form of record ought to be made. Consequently the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who was appointed, in addition, Cleansing Superintendent in 1946, has made himself responsible for that portion of the Report which deals particularly with his work. His section on scavenging will convey to those not cognisant of these matters no idea of the intensive work that has been required to organise and start an almost completely new service. Problem after problem has had to be faced and changes made in the light of experience. The compilation of statistics and estimates of costs for the Public Health Committee has been a continuous task throughout these early days and has added considerably to the work of administration. The Council now employ 16 men in the Cleansing Section and operate five vehicles. With only a partial service previously, operated by contractors, vehicles have had to be purchased, garages provided, staff recruited, tipping space secured, routes and time-tables planned, and many other tasks undertaken which were new to the Department. When one considers the special difficulties of the times it is remarkable that the service has attained its present efficiency in such a short time. The members of the Health Committee have been sympathetic and helpful and we are especially indebted to those members with special knowledge of the problems involved.

The Scavenging Service has been greatly appreciated by those who benefit and it is evident that it is one which was wanted and not thrust on an unwilling public. The indications are that still more progress in sanitation is desired and no doubt the completion of the sewage schemes already planned, and so exasperatingly delayed, will prove but a stage in the development of proper sewerage throughout the District.

The first demand, however, is for a piped water supply and although the year under review saw the completion of the agreement with the Corporation of Nottingham for the supply of water for the remaining parishes it will be a relief to everyone when work actually commences and those who have lived on promises will have tangible evidence of the Council's good intentions, which would sometimes seem to be questioned by those who do not appreciate the difficulties which have had to be overcome. We hope that it may be possible to record in the next Annual Report that a start has been made.

Housing remains a heart-break, especially when we think not only of additional houses but of the replacements.

The results of the Housing Survey to the end of 1947 are summarised in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's section of the Report. Inevitably the question has been asked if the filing cabinet is to be the grave of this great work. It can be said that the records are in daily use in the Department as up-to-date information on every house in the District coming within the scope of the Survey and we can only hope that these records will still be valid when the time comes for dealing with the houses scheduled for improvement or demolition. At least we have a record of the minimum number of families which will require re-housing and we trust that the shift downwards from one category to another will not be too great.

Meanwhile a few of the projected new houses have been completed. Others are building, while some applicants have been glad to accept temporary accommodation in converted army huts. Everyone would be heartened by the speedier erection of many more houses but reports from other Countries suggest that the problem is world-wide and only one of the many which the war has left us and which are revealing what we lacked the power to foresee when post-war planning was in full swing - that it takes longer to restore the balance of our economy than to upset it.

The National Health Service Act is about to come into operation. Although we know the aims of the Act little is known yet about the details of the changes and indeed it seems likely that there will be a resort to the expedient of letting present practices continue, with only a gradual change as facilities become available. Certainly, at the time of reporting, it looks as if we shall see no immediate change in the availability of beds in isolation hospitals and indeed the methods of obtaining admission seem likely to remain the same for some time. This is a real disappointment as the promise of easier access was one of the few benefits of the Act directly affecting this Council's work. We have had the proposals of the County Council but few details of daily operations. Disappointment has been general that no delegation to districts has been planned but as the matter is still the subject of negotiation further comment can wait.

There was little new Public Health legislation if we except numerous Regulations. The year came between the passing of part of a mass of revolutionary social law and the remainder, which falls due for both passing and operation at an early date. It is of interest to note that the National Assistance Act gives power to Local Authorities, on the representation of their Medical Officer of Health, to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for permission to remove an old or helpless person from filthy surroundings to a place where he can be properly cared for. Although this is a power which some Councils have had under local Acts its general application will be welcomed. In the past medical officers have often had to admit helplessness in such cases, to the surprise and disappointment of offended parties. Now that general powers are being given the fear has been expressed that personal liberties will be violated, a fear which has long deferred the extension of the law, but the safeguards appear adequate.

The problem of caring for old people is receiving increased attention and necessarily so for social conditions are changing and relatives free to care for their old folk harder to find. The changing age distribution will result in the presence in our midst of a greater number of old people than ever before and some sort of community care will become a necessity. The provisions of the National Assistance Act approximate the outlook of District Council and County Council towards the old and helpless and when new building permits of wider scope agreement as to the proportion of private and communal accommodation to be provided for old people will have to be sought by these two Councils.

I have to acknowledge the ready help of my colleagues at all times and especially in the compilation of this Report.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Yours faithfully,

30th June, 1948.

WM. B. WATSON.



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health	W.B. Watson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	J.G.W. Hurst, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.
Assistant Sanitary Inspector	J.G. Simpson, A.R.S.I. (to February 1947)  P. Eldon, Cert. R.S.I. (from May 1947)
Surveyor	C.W. Kendrick, Cert. R.S.I. M.I. Mun. & Cy. E.

STATISTICS.

Area of District	67,583 acres
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1947	17,000
Number of inhabited houses	5,135
Rateable value (1.10.47)	£112,258
Product of penny rate per annum	£454

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Live births	334	173	161
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	19.6 (Eng. & Wales 20.5)		

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Deaths	220	108	112
Death rate (per 1,000 population)	12.9 (Eng. & Wales 12.0)		
Death rate of infants under one year of age (per 1,000 live births)	45 (Eng. & Wales 41)		

There were no maternal deaths.

Year	Live Births			Deaths			Infant Mortality		Population
	Total Number	Rate per 1000 population	England & Wales	Total Number	Crude rate per 1000 population	England & Wales	Rate per 1000 live Births	England and Wales	
1938	212	13.0	15.1	175	10.7	11.6	38	53	16,290
1939	209	12.6	15.0	181	10.8	12.1	29	50	16,820
1940	216	12.5	14.6	228	13.2	14.3	63	55	17,280
1941	241	13.6	14.2	197	11.1	12.9	33	59	17,660
1942	238	13.9	15.8	171	10.0	11.6	21	49	17,090
1943	271	16.2	16.5	215	12.9	12.1	44	49	16,690
1944	278	16.9	17.6	203	12.4	11.6	40	46	16,420
1945	254	15.7	16.1	163	10.1	11.4	24	46	16,150
1946	284	17.3	19.1	191	11.6	11.5	46	43	16,430
1947	334	19.6	20.5	220	12.9	12.0	45	41	17,000

The above table presents for comparison some of the Vital Statistics of the District and of England and Wales for the past 10 years.

Population.

Apart from the years when the local population was increased by war-time temporary residents the figure of 17,000 is the highest recorded for the District as at present constituted. Although a census is greatly needed there are certain other means available to the Registrar-General at present for checking the population and there can be little doubt that the population of the District is not altering much.

Birth Rate.

The rise in the birth rate is in keeping with the rise in the national rate, which was the highest since 1921 - when the high rate was considered to be a post-war phenomenon. The experts differ in their prophecies with regard to the future but most think that the rate will now begin to fall.

Death Rate.

No special comment on the rate for 1947 is called for unless, perhaps, to express surprise that the severe weather of the first quarter did not give rise to a higher figure. Although low temperatures alone will hasten the death of the aged it was surprising that during the spell of severe weather it was commonly remarked that many people experienced unusually good health and a feeling of exhilaration. This in spite of a coincident shortage of fuel. Truly it may be said that the British thrive on adversity.

Ambulance Service.

The existing arrangements seem to have worked quite well during the year in that no complaints of difficulty or failure were received. It is probable, however, that acceptance of the limitations accounted for the peaceful year for there is an undoubted need for a more generous service and we hope that this will be provided in the new service to be administered by the County Council. In the scheme are those facilities which have been lacking in the past - conveyance from hospital as well as thereto when necessary; conveyance to and from hospital for treatment; provision of an attendant; and relaxation of the rigidity which has existed until the present, in spite of the advancement in our knowledge of the processes of infection, with regard to the use of the same vehicle for accident and infectious cases. Precautions will, of course, be taken to avoid risk of infection. Not only will it be easier to secure an ambulance for infectious cases but there will be a more economical use of the fleet as a whole.

Nurses and Home Helps.

The County Council have decided to use the services of the existing Associations and one hopes that the valuable work of the District Nurses will continue to receive the appreciation it deserves. Few people seem to be willing to act as Home Helps. The need for this service will go on increasing and it is to be hoped that the lack will be only temporary.

Water.

Brief reference to the problem of getting the water mains extended to every parish has already been made in the preamble to this report. The Nottingham Corporation are engaged on the office work of the scheme and in ordinary times one would expect a start on the pipe-laying before the end of 1948 but not only are labour and materials in short supply but the Nottingham Corporation, like most water authorities just now, are faced with the urgent need to increase their productive capacity. The inconvenience caused by the delay is aggravated by a number of factors which have arisen, or at least



Water. (Continued)

assumed more prominence, in the last year or two. There is a shortage of well water and the unsatisfactory nature of what remains seems to be increasing. People are demanding good water, and more of it, and a piped service. Water carriage sanitation is increasing. Houses may not be built where there is not a pure supply of water.

Some few people were fortunate in receiving a piped supply of Nottingham water during 1947, others were given access to a stand-pipe, while some had it delivered in a lorry. The necessity for the last provision was forced on the Council by the complete failure of the supply in some wells. This was the culmination of a threat which has been impending for some years and the persistent lack of rain banished the last hope of a natural remedy. In addition to those cases where owners have merely connected to mains which have been long available there have been others where agricultural needs have secured an extension and others where mains laid by the Air Ministry in war-time have become available to civilians. These make the figures in the table which appears below out of date but it has not been possible to undertake a complete revision and therefore the table is produced exactly as it has appeared in the Reports for 1945 and 1946. It must be taken now as serving only to present a picture of the situation generally in the District as it existed before the ending of the war allowed some improvements to be made.

Parish	Population	No. of Houses in Parish.	No. of Houses with a piped supply into house or by stand- pipe.	No piped supply available to house- holder but mains within 100 yds.
Aslockton	363	140	35	74
Bingham	1,587	499	229	260
Bridgford, East	1,747	240	195	29
U. Broughton	265	79	-	-
Car Colston	197	61	36	16
Clipstone	66	21	8 Not Nottm. water	-
Colston Bassett	283	70	-	-
Cotgrave	681	201	86	62
Cropwell Bishop	573	185	105	65
Cropwell Butler	517	156	63	71
Elton	82	23	-	-
Flawborough	57	18	(There are some under pressure from tank.)	-
Flintham	285	93	-	-
Gamston	41	26	23	-
Granby	280	62	-	-
Hawksworth	124	41	-	-
Hickling	394	134	-	-
Holme Pierrepont	220	72	49	14
Keyworth	975	400	360	37
Kinoulton	285	120	74	12
Kneeton	114	28	-	-
Langar	469	123	-	-
Normanton	494	187	164	18
Orston	334	109	77	27
Owthorpe	99	25	-	5
Plumtree	213	88	52	27
Radcliffe	3,449	998	953	33
Saxondale	96	18	18	-
Scarrington	162	40	37	1
Screveton	103	40	1	-
Shelford	370	104	20	5
Shelton	92	28	-	-
Sibthorpe	93	22	-	-
Stanton	107	80	23	55
Thoroton	105	36	-	-
Tithby	87	20	-	-
Tollerton	127	214	210	-
Whetton	327	87	44	28
Widmerpool	151	43	2	1
Wiverton	29	4	-	-
		4,935	2,860	840

Water. (Continued)

The conveyance of water by lorry was started to relieve the distress in the village of Flawborough where the village pump had perforce to bear a notice warning users that the water should be boiled before use. It was extended to other villages where the supply completely failed. Since then requests have been received for an extension to houses where the well water, although available, was known to be of unsatisfactory quality. It would be impossible to meet such claims in every parish. Few people are unaware of the fact that shallow wells in this part of the country do not yield a water which will give a good analysis. This is a risk which must have existed from time immemorial but which should nevertheless be eliminated as soon as possible. Economic circumstances prescribe that the risk must continue until a full extension of mains can be made.

Local sampling of the Nottingham supply is not done. The water is well sampled by the Corporation and consistently proves satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector summarises the sanitary arrangements in the table at the end of his report. It will be noticed that the Council are still awaiting approval of their schemes to provide complete sewerage in eleven more parishes. These improvements were greatly needed when the schemes were formulated. The need is clamant now, especially in Bingham, and the Council face the problem of trying to link the drainage of their new houses, now going up, with a sewerage system which is still only on paper. One hears much of contending priorities but unless our aims and ideals are to be abandoned there must, in rural districts, be no priorities between housing, water supply, and sewerage, but a realisation that they are inseparable.

With the demand for modern amenities and the obvious fact that these can be supplied individually at the present time, in the form of conversion to <sup>the</sup> water-carriage system, our failure to keep pace by the provision of disposal works is going to create a problem which may have the regrettable result of putting an embargo on sanitary improvements to existing houses.

Housing.

The following figures are supplied by the Surveyor:-

Permanent houses completed by private enterprise in 1947	45
" " " " local authority " "	16
Temporary " " " private enterprise " "	1
" " " " local authority " "	18
Conversions by private enterprise resulting in additional family units	19

Although this attainment is a modest one, compared with what we so extravagantly anticipated away back in 1944, it appears to have quietened the clamour a little for, as far as the Medical Officer of Health is concerned, desperate cases have been less obtrusive of late. The profound need must remain as great as ever, however, and resignation rather than satisfaction is no doubt the mood of the people at the moment. There is something in the spectacle of new building which keeps hope alive and at least we have reached that stage - in some parishes. People are pathetically pleased to occupy converted army huts and those still more fortunate in the acquisition of permanent houses are unqualified in their gratitude. The Council are ready to take advantage of any improvement in the national situation and they can do no more.



Food.

The occurrence of outbreaks of food-poisoning - especially through the contamination of ice-cream - led to an awakened consciousness that our methods of food-handling needed improvement. We saw the introduction of special Regulations for the manufacture and storage of ice-cream, Regulations which could not be fully operative because of the shortage of equipment. In October the Central Council for Health Education convened a Conference in London which was attended by delegates from most of the local authorities in the Country and which was very successful in its immediate purpose of impressing responsible persons with the need for reform. The fact that nothing very remarkable has followed as yet may be attributed to two things (1) the difficulty in introducing just now reforms requiring structural alterations to premises and the installation of more modern apparatus and (2) realisation of the fact that the human factor remains the chief difficulty and only a long, sustained process of education will raise the standard of conduct of our food handlers. The law now insists on the provision of proper sanitary accommodation, including ample facilities for washing the hands, in all food premises but one fears that the elementary necessity to wash the hands after using the water closet is still unrealised by many of our food-handlers; for many of our outbreaks of disease, originating in contaminated food, have been traced to this cause.

As regards ice-cream the small man in a rural area can hardly hope to make his own, at least by the "hot mix method", and comply with the Regulations, so that most are buying it ready-made.

In the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector will be found a reference to the cancellation of a slaughter-house licence. The work entailed in the supervision of this slaughter house in the past has been considerable and even central slaughtering failed to reduce the calls on the Inspector's time. Emergency slaughtering, allowable under the Regulations, made up the bulk of the work done on these premises and much of the meat went for animal feeding. Sometimes the quality of the stuff handled in a slaughter house is such as to make a knacker's licence more appropriate although, so long as the ostensible purpose is to slaughter for human consumption, the law cannot interfere. Such premises are always a nuisance to the local authority and it is better that the distinction between wholesome and unwholesome stuff should be made before slaughter whenever possible, the former going to a central slaughter house and the latter to the knacker. With the price obtaining at present for all kinds of feeding stuffs there should be little or no loss by this practice. In this case the cancellation of the licence was followed by a conviction in the Court and we hope that we shall never again be saddled with the unenviable duty of inspecting carcasses which, even when passable, brought on us criticism from the authorities at the central market.

The sanitary control of the milk supply remains in the state of transition obtaining for the past five years. The most that can be said about it is that the present working arrangement between the Ministry of Food, the Milk Marketing Board, the Agricultural Committees, and the Local Authorities (with the last playing only a subsidiary part now) seems to be sufficiently effective to maintain the level of cleanliness. That is something in such a complex industry as milk production where commercial and public health interests are so involved and, often, conflicting. Added to these interests is the present food shortage with the paramount claims of mothers and children for adequate nourishment. This factor alone would make it difficult for any radical change to be made at present unless it could be confidently predicted that quality and quantity would be adequately maintained after the change-over. Lack of both staff and apparatus makes such a prediction impossible and we may continue to see a postponement of the operation of the Food & Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act of 1944. A similar delay was experienced in the operation of new milk legislation after the previous war.



Infectious Disease.

Disease		Notifications	Admitted to		Deaths.
			Isolation	Hospitals	
Scarlet Fever	...	6	4		-
Whooping Cough	...	8	1		1
Measles	...	151	-		-
Pneumonia	...	6	-		6 *
Poliomyelitis	...	5(3 confirmed)	4		-
Erysipelas	...	3	-		-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	-	-		1 +
Totals	...	179	9		8

\* Unrelated to the notifications.

+ This was a child of 10 months who died in the County General Hospital, Worksop. The case was not notified in this District.

The principal features of the year were (1) the complete absence of diphtheria, (2) the presence of measles in moderate degree, (3) the occurrence of cases of poliomyelitis. The year 1947 saw a new low record for England and Wales in the incidence of diphtheria and in the deaths therefrom. Apart from the natural satisfaction of seeing a deadly disease coming under control one must record one's deep appreciation of the effect such freedom is having locally on the problem of hospital accommodation.

The nation-wide epidemic of poliomyelitis (often inaccurately called infantile paralysis) did not pass us by untouched. Five cases were actually notified but only three of these proved to be poliomyelitis. The need for early diagnosis, and the fact that the earlier the stage of the disease at which the patient comes under scrutiny the more difficult it is to make a diagnosis, produced throughout the Country, a percentage error of about 18 in the tentative diagnoses. With the call for early diagnosis, and the prevailing concern of the public, it was surprising that this percentage was not greater and in this area credit must be given to the doctors for maintaining a balanced judgment. No doubt in many cases the possibility of poliomyelitis came under review - and no doubt some were actually mild abortive cases - but the Medical Officer of Health was not often asked for the removal of the patient to hospital on suspicion.

Once again the Derby Corporation proved a friend in need and it was comforting to feel that expert treatment in their isolation hospital was available. The Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital made arrangements to receive any patients requiring the treatment of paralysis after discharge from the isolation hospital.

Detailed study of cases was made in certain areas by Medical Officers of the Ministry of Health in cooperation with local Medical Officers and so far no special report has been called for from the rest of the Local Authorities. However, as the Ministry ask Medical Officers of Health to refer in their Annual Reports to the epidemic as it affected their own localities, the following are brief facts about the five cases notified.

- (1) 22.7.47. Girl of 3. Showed a right-sided paralysis, along with cerebral symptoms. Removed to hospital. Died within 8 days. Post-mortem examination revealed tuberculous meningitis and not poliomyelitis.
- (2) 8.10.47. Boy of 4. Diagnosis of poliomyelitis made only when a partial paralysis of certain muscles was noticeable and the boy was otherwise well. Not admitted to an isolation hospital.
- (3) 10.10.47. Man of 31. Never acutely ill but found that he had lost the full function of one limb. Removed to hospital.
- (4) 13.10.47. Youth of 17. A full report of this case is not

Infectious Disease. (Continued)

- (5) available but it is one in which the diagnosis was made after the onset of paralysis which was probably of moderate severity.  
 20.12.47. Woman of 45. This was a case which would not have been suspected as one of poliomyelitis in the absence of an epidemic. It was very indefinite but there was some loss of function of one limb and a diagnosis of poliomyelitis could not be entirely rejected. It proved to be a functional loss of power due to nervous and general debility and the patient was in hospital only 9 days.

Other cases came under suspicion but the evidence did not justify any special action and fortunately subsequent events confirmed the correctness of this decision.

In my Report of 1946 I referred to the menace of smallpox existing at the time of reporting - July, 1947 - and it is necessary now only to report that by the middle of the year the threat had passed and the Country has been clear of the disease ever since. Those of us who have no means of isolating cases of smallpox will frankly be glad to be rid of the responsibility when the new Health Act comes into operation. This is not such a selfish outlook as it might seem because the Regional Hospital Boards will have resources which the Local Authorities have not had. The latter had to trust to some higher authority coming to their rescue and negotiating for neighbourly help but there was no assurance and the feeling of dependency was not a pleasant one. In the case of a disease like smallpox one could not fall back on home isolation.

In spite of the closure of the Debdale Hospital of the South Notts. Joint Hospital Board it was always possible to obtain a bed when required. Often a great deal of trouble was incurred in the search but always some good friend was found who would not see us fail and our indebtedness to other Local Authorities should be recorded. It seems that the procedure in future, until more nurses are available, will remain much the same. No word has been heard of the establishment of a "bed bureau" to which either the Private Practitioner or the Medical Officer of Health could apply and the old tiresome procedure of searching the hospitals will require to continue. The normal procedure will remain that the private doctor applies to the Public Health Department. Smallpox should be an exception and its isolation the definite responsibility of the Regional Boards.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year 230 children completed immunisation, of whom 217 were under 5 - mostly babies of about 12 months. The figure 217 represents 76% of the births for the previous year and seems a satisfactory figure. One cannot be any more definite in the expression of one's satisfaction for one does not know how many are immunised privately. In future years we shall be able to know more definitely the number of children whose parents fail to have them protected, for the County Health Visitors will keep a record for every child in their districts.

The practice is now well established and most parents are keen to avail themselves of the protection offered. Many requests for protection against whooping cough are received and one hopes that eventually it may be possible to provide adequate protection against this distressing disease. Although the evidence in its favour appears to be a little more convincing than it was it is far from what would be required to justify the establishment of a national scheme.

Sometimes one feels that an inordinate amount of time is taken up by diphtheria immunisation but it is saving lives and removing the parents' dread of such a serious disease.

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Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector  
and  
Superintendent of Cleansing.

The following is the Tabular Statement required to be furnished by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

	<u>1947</u>	
	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections.</u>
Dwelling Houses	803	1127
Nuisances	22	9
Disinfections & Disinfestat- ions.	8	-
Cowsheds	40	33
Slaughter-houses	12	-
Food Premises	37	-
Factories	20	-
Miscellaneous	300	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1242	1169
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1. Total number of complaints received or registered	-	181
2. Total number of inspections made	-	2411
3. Total number of notices served during the year:-		
(a) Informal	- 362	
(b) Statutory	- 105	
4. Total number of notices complied with during the year:-		
(a) Informal	- 315	
(b) Statutory	- 37	

Camping Sites.

1. No. of camping sites licensed during 1947	-	2
2. No. of caravans licensed for camping purposes in the area	-	5
3. No. of licences refused	-	3

Factories.

Little time has been available for the inspection of factories. However, since most, even small premises now use power in some form or another there are few premises, where the Sanitary Inspector has more to deal with than the condition and sufficiency of the sanitary accommodation. Over the greater part of the district the scavengers keep me well informed of unsatisfactory closet accommodation.

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Notices</u>
		<u>Inspected</u>	<u>sent</u>
1. No. of factories using power	-	54	15
2. " " " without power	-	17	5
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		71	20
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			1
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Unsatisfactory conditions found --

Defective sanitary conveniences - 1 (subsequently remedied)

Rural Housing Survey.

Progress was made with the Rural Housing Survey the results of which make it difficult to see how and when all of these unsatisfactory conditions can be remedied. There is at present considerable delay in getting essential repairs carried out due to a shortage of building labour and, to a lesser extent, materials. With a probable 1,500 houses in need of major repairs or reconditioning the existing labour force could not deal with these unsatisfactory houses in a decade. Especially so with the prospect of the water mains being extended to the 18 parishes at present without a main supply and the possibility of some of the major sewage schemes being completed in the next few years; the general provision of water service and conversions in these parishes will, by absorption of labour, further delay reconditioning of houses.

Rural Housing Survey.Situation, December 1947.

Parish	No. of houses in parish		No. Inspected	Houses Inspected Categories					Number Overcrowded
	To be Inspected	Not to be Inspected		1	2	3	4	5	
Aslockton	-	58	82	5	11	15	16	35	1
Bingham	-	125	392	24	35	153	-	180	2
Broughton Sulney.	-	31	48	2	6	12	8	20	1
Bridgford East.	-	79	168	14	11	38	24	81	3
Cropwell Bishop.	-	46	144	7	9	95	-	33	3
Cropwell Butler	-	23	138	5	31	60	-	42	1
Cotgrave	-	54	154	11	13	39	25	66	4
Flawborough	-	10	8	-	3	2	-	3	-
Gamston	-	6	20	1	10	5	2	2	1
Shelton	-	9	17	-	-	4	2	11	-
Radcliffe	642	318	33	-	2	11	6	14	-
Orston	77	29	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
28 Other Parishes	1296	1022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals..	2015	1810	1207	69	131	436	83	488	16



HOUSING. (Continued.)1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

- |  |   |      |
|--|---|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.)   | - | 803  |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose   | - | 1930 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.          | - | 526  |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose   | - | 526  |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation                                       | - | 211  |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | - | 285  |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses repaired in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	-	315
---	---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | - | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices   | - | Nil |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

- |  |   |     |
|--|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | - | 105 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of informal notices:-       |   |     |
| (a) By owners  | - | 37  |
| (b) By Local Authorities   | - | -   |

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | - | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders    | - | 1   |

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- |   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made  | - | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | - | Nil |

Conversions.

The Council make a grant under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47, towards the cost of converting earth closets to water closets. Under this scheme 125 conversions to water closets were carried out during the year.

Numerous conversions of privy middens to pan closets were also carried out.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.Milk Supply.

Little time has been available for the routine inspection of cowsheds and dairies. Unsatisfactory conditions revealed by routine sampling of milk and reported by the Agricultural Advisory Service have all been followed up and several cowsheds have been completely reconditioned whilst two or three producers have given up milking.

It is to be hoped that the bulk of the work of cowshed inspections at wholesale premises will be taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries during 1948. The District Council will still be responsible for drainage and water supplied at these premises and wholly responsible for the condition of milk retailers' premises.

	<u>Milk Retailers</u>	<u>Milk Producers</u>
Number on register on 31st December, 1947	112	328
Number of inspections		73
Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions observed	2	11
Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions remedied	2	9

No samples of milk were taken for analysis.

Meat Inspection.

Number of slaughter-houses licensed at the end of the year	-	Nil
Number of licences revoked during the year	-	1
Number of inspections of slaughter-houses	-	12
Number of defects or unsatisfactory conditions observed	-	1

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	<u>Cattle - all kinds</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Number inspected	17	1
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>		
Whole carcasses condemned	5	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	47	-

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned	3	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	35	-



Inspection and Supervision of Food. (Continued)Inspection of Food and Food Premises.

Total numbers of inspections of shops, stalls, vehicles or places where food is sold prepared	-	37
Number of defects found	-	4
Number of defects remedied	-	2

Foodstuffs condemned:-

<u>Tinned Foods</u>	lbs.	<u>Tinned Foods</u>	lbs.	<u>Other Foods</u>	lbs.
Apricots	3	Macaroni	2	Cheese	9
Baked Beans	35	Peas	22	Prunes	13
Beetroot	2	Plums	36	Oxo	1
Damsons	2	Peaches	2	Chocolate	39
Fruit Cocktail	4	Pilchards	12	Fish	280
Grape Fruit	4	Pears	6	Flour (Soya)	26
Jam	3	Soup	8	Semolina	4
Luncheon Meat	7	Steak	10	Curry Powder	8
Milk	61	Sausage	109	Beef	2017
Meat Roll	2	Salmon	4		
M.V. Ration	6	Sardines	3		
		Tomatoes	11		
	<u>129</u>		<u>225</u>		<u>2397</u>

Total weight - 2751 lbs.

Ice-cream.

Number of premises registered for the sale and storage of ice-cream	-	4
Number of premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	-	2
Number of registrations refused	-	1

Water.

During the latter part of the year it became necessary to cart water twice a week to Granby, Barnstone-cum-Langar, Kinoulton, Hickling Pastures and Flawborough. Water was also supplied to isolated houses in several other parishes; and standpipes were provided at Colston Bassett, Widmerpool and Langar.

Scavenging.

The greatest part of the Sanitary Inspector's time was taken up during 1947 in organising the new scavenging service. This involves the emptying of pan closets weekly over the whole district with the exception of Radcliffe-on-Trent where sewers and sewage works are available, and part of Keyworth which has the same facilities. Three special vehicles are used for this purpose - they are also used for cesspool emptying.

Two side-loading refuse collecting vehicles provide a fortnightly collection of refuse from 3,000 houses, and a collection every fourth week from the remaining 2,000 houses in the district.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Cropwell Bishop and a small quantity at Holme Pierrepont gravel pits.

The emptying of fixed ashpits and privy middens has not been undertaken; this has been responsible for the conversion of many privy middens to water closets and pan closets and the abolition of many fixed ashpits during the year.

Scavenging. (Continued)Pan and Cesspool Emptying.

Work done during the year 1947:-

	<u>Totals</u>
Period in weeks (3 vehicles)	119
Number of pans emptied	88,886
" " loads of nightsoil	582
Number of cesspools emptied	242
" " loads from cesspools	356
Number of cisterns emptied	4
" " loads	5
Number of ponds emptied	2
" " loads	28
Number of privy middens emptied	7
Mileage	16,025
Miles per load	16.5
Number of pans per week	2,231

Refuse Collection.

Period in weeks (2 vehicles)	94
Dustbins emptied	81,412
Number of loads of refuse	868
Disposal:	
Cropwell Bishop tip (No. of loads)	698
Holme Pierrepont	115
Tithby Pond	55
Weight of refuse - tons	1,959
Mileage	14,655
Miles per load	17

Salvage.Salvage collected during the year.

Collected by the Council -	tons	cwts	qrs	lbs	£
Bottles and jars ...	8	2	2	-	141
Scrap Iron ...	12	12	1	-	34
Paper ...	10	18	2	-	48
Rags and Bagging ...	-	14	0	12	6
Bones ...	-	7	0	-	2
Non-ferrous Metals...	-	2	1	-	4
	32	16	2	12	235
Collected by Individuals or Voluntary Bodies -					
Paper ...	10	-	-	-	
Bones ...	1	15	-	-	
Total	44	11	2	12	



Rats and Mice.

The Council employ a full-time rodent operative.

Premises inspected	2,901
Re-visits	3,140

## Infestations -

Premises where the Council have contracts	48
Private houses	153
Business premises	48
Council properties	53
	<u>302</u>

Estimated number of rats killed	3,149
Number of bodies found	1,284

Table showing the Sanitary Arrangements in the District.

Parish	No. inhab- ed houses	Main Water	No. of pan closets	Frequency collection house refuse	Cesspools and catchpits on lists for empt- ying by the Council	Sewage Disposal Works
Aslockton	140	Yes	86	4 weeks	7	No
Bingham	508	Yes	350	2 weeks	6	No
Bridgford, East	255	Yes	51	"	4	Yes
Broughton, Upper	79	No	70	4 "	2	No
Car Colston	61	Yes	35	"	5	No
Clipstone	21	Part	10	"	10	No
Colston Bassett	70	Yes	65	"	3	No
Cotgrave	218	Yes	115	2 weeks	10	No
Cropwell Bishop	191	Yes	137	"	2	No
Cropwell Butler	157	Yes	52	"	4	No
Elton	23	No	7	4 weeks	2	No
Flawborough	18	No	11	"	-	No
Flintham	94	No	79	"	-	No
Gamston	30	Yes	26	"	1	No
Granby	63	No	73	"	2	No
Hawksworth	41	No	27	"	5	No
Hickling	138	No	92	"	3	No
Holme Pierrepont	77	Yes	29	2 weeks	3	Part
Keyworth	427	Yes	206	"	33	Part
Kinoulton	123	Yes	71	4 weeks	22	No
Kneeton	28	Private	16	"	-	No
Langar	146	Part	94	"	4	Part
Normanton	190	Yes	17	"	32	Part
Orston	123	Yes	86	"	8	No
Owthorpe	25	Part	19	"	-	No
Plumtree	87	Yes	38	"	4	No
Radcliffe	1012	Yes	1	2 weeks	8	Yes
Saxondale	24	Yes	19	4 weeks	1	No
Scarrington	44	Yes	36	"	3	No
Screveton	39	No	20	"	-	No
Shelford	103	No	71	"	3	No
Shelton	29	No	20	"	-	No
Sibthorpe	22	No	18	"	2	No
Stanton	89	Yes	35	"	31	No
Thoroton	26	No	28	"	-	No
Tithby	22	Yes	10	"	2	No
Tollerton	276	Yes	18	2 weeks	19	Yes
Whatton	87	Yes	41	4 weeks	5	No
Widmerpool	44	No	31	"	3	No
Wiverton	4	Part	-	"	-	No

\* Plans to provide proper sewerage for 11 more parishes await the approval of the Ministry of Health.

